ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Italian Opera: "Traviata." Boorn's THEATER, -" Arrah-na-Pogue." Mr. and Figure Avenue Theaten.—"Diamonds." Miss famp Davenpot and Miss Cara Morts.

GRAND OPER' HOUSE .- "Le Roi Carotte." Mrs. folh Wood and Mins Rose Herner. UNION SOUARE THEATER .- "Agnea." Miss Agnes WALLACK'S TREATER.—"Pygmalion and Galatea."

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1872.

Sir Charles Adderly has spoken favorably of the award of the Geneva Arbitrators. Sir James Shaw Willes committed *ulcide. === The fire in the monastery and palace of the Escurial has been extinguished. The Pope has addressed another deputation. It is rumored that President Thiers intends to propose the proclamation of the Republic in France.

The Liberal and Democratic majority in Georgia is reckoned at from 20,000 to 20,000. —— The Liberal Re-

Custom-house officers against whom testimony was taken by the Senate Investigating Committee still re-tain their places. —— The municipal debt is \$108,723. 703 49. An inspection was begun in the case of the steamer Dean Richmord. - A report was presented to the Board of Audit in relation to the lighting of the streets. = Gold, 1145, 115, 1175. Thermometer, 550,

Advice to disconsolate Grant men, gratis :don't waste all your tears on Georgia; save them for next Tuesday.

The Editor of The New-York Times has not vet been able to defend Yerkes, or get comfort from Georgia. If ever there was proof that two cases were utterly hopeless, this affords it.

The Georgia Bond Man is greatly concerned about the Georgia election. He thinks that with the condemnation of Bullock, the runaway Governor, and his confederate railroad swindlers, chaos has come agam.

The Rev. Wm. II. Beecher is the eldest of the seven Beecher ministers, and his letter elsewhere concerning Mr. Greeley, Dr. Bacon, and Civil Service Reform, proves his right to his place as the first of the family.

been trained under a master hand, and know sylvania statute.

the Mayoralty. Meantime The Sun resists the movement for Wm. Butler Duncan, and continues its warm support of A. T. Stewart.

The renomination of the Hon. N. P. Banks by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Vth Massachusetts District is a deserved acknowledgment of the services of the distinguished Congressman. He has nobly served his State and District, and he will be one of the most efficient members of the next Con-

A correspondent mentions the name of Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt as a suitable candidate for Mayor, and takes a just exception to any enumeration of the Democratic reformers, who made the warfare upon the Ring a success, which shall not include among the foremost of them the name of this gallant Democrat and honored New-Yorker.

Military parade and military titles were to have dazzled the citizens of Dayton, Ohio, yesterday, in a great Grant procession. But the military business was, for once, overdone; the chiefs of cavalry, chiefs of artillery, brigadiers and shoulder-strapped gentry outnumbered the rank and file. Is not this a fair illustration of the way in which we are generally overridden with epaulets and gold lace about this time ?

Mr. Greeley's speeches during his Western trip are now ready, in a broadside form [Tribune half Sheet]. Price 2 cents per copy, \$1 50 per hundred, \$14 per thousand. If by mail, one copy, 3 cents; 100 copies, \$2; 1,000 copies, \$20. The same in pamphlet form will be ready on Saturday morning. Price 5 cents per copy; \$4 per 100. By mail, 6 cents per copy; 18 for \$1. Terms, cash with order. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York,

Mr. A. R. Shepard, the head and front of the District of Columbia Board of Works, made a speech last night in Washington, in which he said that the liabilities of the Board are \$6,374,837, and that the Board aforesaid is of the opinion that Grant is the greatest warrior and statesman of the age, and is sure to be reëlected. Having said this he took breath, and had surcease of speech, without telling how much the Board have exacted from the taxpayers of the District and squandered.

There are all sorts of ugly rumors in circulation concerning the misbehavior and incompetency of the American officials employed by the Japanese Government. Indeed, one New-York journal has gone into a detailed account of the misdeeds and failures of these men, using the general result as a significant illus- light is wanted on this business, and the City severe or slight, which these men received using the general learning will learn that their started and control of New-York, which is a good customer, while acting in their temporary capacity of with gentleness and regret; and if it goes into hardly so much attention even as that

and thieves in the public service at home, sume. why not export them when we have a chance? But Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister at Washington, authorizes a denial in general terms of the story of which American misfortunes furnish one feature, and we may hope that the reports to which we allude are not true. Of Minister De Long's ability and rectitude we cannot speak with much cheerfulness. It is possible, but not probable, that he may be an exception to the Kramers, Butlers, and Hudsons, whom we are obliged to recognize as American representatives abroad.

The signs of victory multiply. The Labor Reform candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania withdraws in favor of Buckalew; and his party also indorses our candidates for Congressmen-at-Large. The friends of Reform thus present a united front throughout the State, and the issue is fairly drawn between Cameron, Hartranft, and Yerkes on the one hand, and Buckalew, Curtin, and Schell on the other. Thus disappears the last hope of the party of the Penitentiary for a division or defection in the ranks of its opponents. The Miners' Union, which forms the bulk of the Labor Reform party, is strongest in the Xth, XIIth, and XIIIth Districts, - precisely where the Grant men have been mysteriously boasting in advance over their certain gains. The Labor Reformers will see about those gains, and take good care that they are counted for the candidate of Reform, and not for Hartranft and Yerkes. Thus on all sides the skies are brightening. Friends in Pennsylvania! the chance to redeem your State is at hand. You can win Reform if you will. Put forth your whole strength, and it is not possible for the Federal Administration, Cameron, and the Penitentiary combined to defeat von!

Grant managers in Indiana have grown so recklers and careless in their fraudulent importations of voters that they have blundered into open exposure. Nobody can tell how many negroes they have already imported into the State from Kentucky; but one squad, some twenty in number, arriving publican State Committee of Pennsylvania has issued an at Indianapolis, yesterday, became bewildered and strayed into the Liberal camp, where they confessed that they were brought over to vote the Grant Republican ticket, next Tuesday. The arrest of the United States official who had charge of this particular outrage on the right of suffrage may lead to the detection of others. But here is an open, flagrant, and shameful attempt to destroy the popular vote of Indiana by a wicked conspiracy. We have heretofore warned our friends in Indiana and Ohio of the existence of this plot; here they have ocular demonstration of its operations. Grant's officials are importing voters to neutralize the votes of citizens of Indiana and so reëlect Grant. That is the whole case. Shall we be swindled in Indiana as we were in North Carolina?

The Address of the Liberal Republicans of Pennsylvania presents the case, as now pending, in a compact and impressive manner. It is impossible to tell how far successful will be the frauds now contemplated by the Hartranft-Cameron Ring. But these two names are associated with corruption in the minds of all people; the details of their plots, as far as known, are pointed out, and due warning given. In Philadelphia, according to correspondence of The Tribune, upward of 163,000 voters have been registered-an enormous intheir journey to Philadelphia. They have crease over previous years. Nobody pretends enemies. They have given us a fair fight and that it is of still greater importance to that this is fair; it is fraudulent on its an easy victory in the Empire State of the the people of this city that he have to safer quarters in the Royal Museum of the Prado. their business; but, before they begin it, let | face; but it is part of the desperate tactics of them have some one read to them the Penn- the Ring. Outside of Philadelphia the prospects are good, and though there will be attempts at fraud, the Liberal gains will be The Tammany delegates have been chosen great. From now until election day the most with unusual harmony. There are no further incessant vigilance is needed to prevent corindications yet as to their probable choice for rupt conspiracies stealing the honest vote of Pennsylvania. The alarm has been sounded again and again. Shall we have an honest vote? Not if the jail and the penitentiary are to be emptied on the popular suffrages. With fair dealing and fair counting, we have the State already. We must not be cheated

> With frequent flourishes, the public are reminded that the Civil Service Board will begin examinations, for the purpose of making appointments in the Custom-house, on the 7th of October. This counds very well, and may even deceive many; but the corrupt old combination rules still in the Custom-house. Deputy Collector James, who was presented before the Senate Investigating Committee by New-York merchants for misconduct in office, is, ludicrously enough, Commissioner of the Civil Service Board in the Custom-house, as well as Deputy Collector. But he "controls" the vote of Madison County, which is, of course, sufficient reason why he should be retained in office. As a sort of satire on the whole business of Civil Service Reform, nearly every man brought before the Senate Committee on various charges is either fortified in his old place or rewarded for persecution by a better one. Naturally enough, the poorest officials are most useful in ward or county politics; and the Administration cannot afford just now to lose their services. That is the way the people are paying to reëlect Grant; and yet we hear nice words from Mr. Geo. Wm. Curtis about Civil Service Reform.

New-York City pays annually nearly a million dollars for supplying about 19,000 street burners with gas. The cost of lighting and cleaning these is \$3 each-making a total expense of maintaining the whole system a very large item in the annual expenditures of the municipal government. But Controller Green, naxious to curtail these large outlays, thinks the gas bills are excessive; and the report made to the Board of Audit yesterday by the Examiners shows that the gas companies charge the city higher rates for the gas consumed than to private individuals. The total claim of the four companies for gas furnished amounts to \$841,166 41; applying to this the rate at which other customers are assessed, the total amount would be \$608,620 96, to say nothing of the parks, which are charged with an excess of about \$5,000, according to the report. Nor is this all the overcharge; the Examiners counted the burners, which were found to number 18,702, while the companies charge for 18,037, having made a generous al- of that which their regular rank entitled them lowance in their own count. Clearly, more to. This has been done on account of wounds,

ples of public servants. The conclusion is two or three hundred thousand dollars yearly natural enough, for if we have incompetents for gas which it does not in all cases con-

GEORGIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. The Associated Press stands by its figures, and insists on a Liberal and Democratic majority of 40,000 to 50,000. A cautious correspondent in Savannah telegraphs us that it will be at the lowest 80,000. Enough that it is as unexpectedly overwhelming as it is instories of intimidation at the polls. Men whom we know we can trust assure us that the reports are without foundation. The disturbance at Macon was precipitated in the Grant interest. Even there the Mayor protected the negroes in their right to vote. More of them than we had expected appear to have voted for reform and decent government; and it is not impossible that in the interior, where cotton picking is at its hight, many of them concluded to wait for November before voting at all. But the magnificent triemph in Georgia is

chiefly valuable as demonstrating the strength

of Liberalism in the South when free to manifest itself without the interference of Administration agents and the corrupting influences of Administration money. By contrasting the result with that of the North Carolina election we extent of the bribery, fraud, and intimidation by which we were robbed of the full measure of a victory legitimately won in that State. Georgia was as promising a field for the employment of those peculiar agencies which the Administration knows how to use so unscrupulously as was North Carolina. The Blacks number about five-elevenths of the population, and as in North Carolina, where they are less numerous, they are completely under carpet-bag control. There is also to be found in Georgia an element of small farmers among the mountains who were attached to the Republican party in its better days, on account of their Union preclivities in the war. Georgia had suffered terribly from the rule of thieving carpet-baggers, but so had North Carolina, and the prejudice of the better class of citizens against the Administration party on this account was no stronger in one State than in the other. In Georgia the Grant party had the advantage of the assistance of an organized Bourbon element, a thing not to be found in North Carolina or anywhere else in candidate against Gov. Smith and giving him a pretended support, embarrassed the canvass all they could, and would have rejoiced at his defeat. Fortunately for the good people of Georgia, however, the Grant managers had their hands full in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, and Otherwise they would no doubt have been overrun by marshals, revenue officers, Post- law. Office agents, and all manner of Government officials and deputies, with pockets filled with corruption-money and bogus warrants of arrest, to bribe the weak and frighten the timid. Cabinet Ministers would have traversed the State to incite their subordinates to shameful history of the North Carolina canvass would have been repeated. They have been spared these inflictions, and have been who is also a Judge of the Sessions. Of course permitted to hold a fair election only because the Administration did not dare to weaken its forces in the great Northern States which vote next Tuesday. All its stumpers and strikers, its repeaters and colonizers, its ballotbox-stuffers and corruption-agents, and all the money it can extort from its underlings is needed in those States.

resources and influences in their control, they did not dare to divert any part of them from Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio. Our friends in those States know now that they are fighting the whole concentrated strength of the Grant party. The knowledge should animate them to renewed exertions. If they are successful, the November battle will be already fought and won, and theirs will be the honor

HENRY WILSON AS "THE SOLDIERS"

FRIEND." In a speech at Lancaster, Penn., on Friday last, Senator Wilson told his audience how much he had done for the soldiers. "I was Chairman of the Committee on Military " Affairs during the whole war," said the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, "and we then promised the brave boys who were fighting in the front to stand by them, and by the "help of God we will do it!" This boasting of his devotion to the interests of the soldiers is an old trick of Mr. Wilson's. How his conduct has failed to square with his professions is set forth elsewhere by a correspondent in Washington, who has been a close observer of his career in Congress, and has frequently had occasion to enjoy a nearer view of the working of military legislation than is afforded the looker-on in the galleries. He shows how this self-styled soldiers' friend" has all along been the organ of the selfish, arregant aristocracy that has grown up in the Staff Corps of the Regular Army, how he has shaped legislation, as far as he could, in the interest of the regulars, and to the prejudice of the volunteers; how he has repeatedly defeated the generous impulses of the House of Representatives for a fair equalization of bounties, and has managed to secure enormous salaries to favored regular officers upon the retired list, who received in many cases annuities of over \$5,000 for doing nothing whatever for the Govern-

We hope every wounded volunteer officer will read this part of Mr. Wilson's record. It is the most conclusive proof of the hypoerisy of his boasted championship of the volunteer heroes who conquered the Rebellion. In order, as it appears, to benefit a few personal friends, Mr. Wilson in 1866 slipped through an inattentive Senate and forced upon the House in a Conference Committee a section in the Army bill that is not only a gross injustice, but a cruel insult to every disabled volunteer officer in the country. Its effect has been to single out seventy-one Regular Army officers, some of whom entered the regular service after the war, while others went from the regulars into the volunteers temporarily to get higher rank and pay and returned to their old places when the war closed; and to place them upon the retired list with pay enormously in excess

service which produces such miserable exam- should no longer be muleted in the amount of volunteers. Because they were once volunteers these lucky fellows are drawing from the Treasury salaries ranging from \$1,200 to \$5,625. Lieutenants are getting the pay of Majors and Colonels, Captains enjoy the and shall in all proper ways labor for its comfortable emoluments of Colonels and Brigadier-Generals, and Majors and Colonels are salaried as Major-Generals. The pretext for this flagrant favoritism is that | mention our name, it cannot resist the tempthese officers once held the command of these high ranks in the volunteer service-perhaps for a day or an hour only, by the accidents of spiring. The Grant papers are preparing a battle. The real volunteer officers, who had no life-position and salary in the Regular Army to fall back into when their regiments were mustered out, went from hospital to their homes to find work, if they could, which their crippled condition would permit them to do, with no help from the Government beyond

their small pensions, in no case exceeding \$30 per month. Take one or two examples to see how Mr. Wilson's scheme works. Col. J. C. Robinson of the Regular Army goes upon the retired list as a Major-General, and gets \$5,625 a year for life. If he lives to be as old as Methusalch he will never have an hour's work to do for the Government to earn this salary. His pay is about \$2,000 more to-day while running for Lieutenant-Governor of New-York and attending to his private business than he received while commanding his regiment in the field! can form a juster estimate than ever of the The volunteer colonel who, like Col. Robinson, lost a leg, receives just \$360 a year.

Capt. Eli Long, because he was once a Brigadier-General of Volunteers and commanded a influence Congressmen; that Mr. Greeley is Division, gets \$5,625 a year for life, with nothing to do. The volunteer captain draws favor of pensioning Rebel soldiers; that he only \$240 a year, no matter how severe are his hurts.

Lieut. Preston, who never held higher rank than a captaincy of volunteers, draws a colonel's retired pay of \$2,625. The volunteer lieutenant who is crippled for life gets \$18 a month, and must show his wounds to prove he is not trying to cheat the Government out of

this pittance. Many of these beneficiaries are apparently able-bodied men. Some are engaged in profitable Lusiness, some hold lucrative civil offices, and others live at their case and enjoy themselves on their fine salaries in the fashionable capitals of Europe. When Mr. Wilson next tells how much he has done to take care of the brave boys who were fighting at the front, we hope he will be asked to explain this law of his making. Let some one-legged veteran the South. This element, while running no get up on his crutches and inquire why he has been put off with twenty or thirty dollars a month while Capt. Adam Badeau gets \$1,500 a year; Col. Robinson, \$5,625; Lieut. Preston, \$2,600; Capt. Lynch, \$4,125, and some three score other fortunate favorites receive salaries equally large. Perhaps the Senator, who is so could give no attention to their election. good at explaining, will tell how he was "stand-"ing by the brave boys" when he passed this

TWEED'S TRIAL.

The decision in the matter of the transfer of the criminal cases of Tweed and his confederates to the Court of Oyer and Terminer will doubtless be reached in the General Sesmore vigorous efforts; negroes would have sions to-day. Recorder Hackett may insist been imported from adjoining States, and in- on maintaining the dignity of his own genious schemes of fraud would have been | Court and refuse to send the indicted before devised and put in practice-in short, the a higher tribunal; and thus the most of them may come to be tried either by himself, Judge Bedford, or Judge Daly of the Common Pleas, all will be tried before a jury, and if fair and impartial panels can be secured it is of no material consequence what honest court is the scene of the trials. What the people want is a trial of these causes without delay. Mr. Tweed has suggested that the ques-

tion of "how he is to be treated" is of pressing interest to himself. It may be well The Georgia election is full of cheer to the to remind all concerned in his prosecution-Liberals. It exposes the weakness of our and particularly Attorney-General Barlow-South because, great as are the corrupting justice promptly done him. He has been The principal loss will be the library and the chapel.

The principal loss will be the library and the chapel.

The world will get on just as well without the tapermonths; and he was indicted for felony quite nine months ago. The civil actions remain untried-the consequence of delays for which the Attorney-General and his associates are to be in no wise held responsible. They have Grant's Generosity-How He Aided a Southern Solresulted from dilatory motions which Tweed's lawyers, knowing how weak a case they conduct, have made to save time. But there has been no sufficient reason why Mr. Tweed should not have been forced to plead and stand his trial for felony. The disruption of the Supreme and Superior Courts by the proceedings against McCunn, Cardozo, and Barnard has been made an excuse for delay that should never have occurred. It was really little justification. If convicted, Tweed would undoubtedly have used Barnard to stay proceedings in his case ; but there are others on the Supreme Bench still ready to serve Tweed's need, if the public indignation permits it. Attorney-General Barlow has the case of Mr. Tweed in his own hands; he has relieved District-Attorney Garvin of all authority in the matter; both Judges of the General Sessions are sitting; the witnesses are conveniently at hand, and we can see no reasonable excuse for not trying this chief culprit. Instead of stuffing ballot-boxes at the November election, Mr. Tweed ought to be breaking stone in the State Prison, and it will be the Attorney-General's fault if he is not. This is the sort of treatment he has fully earned, and the sort of treatment the public long ago expected to see meted out to him. Attorney-General Barlow owes it to himself and the voters who in the interests of Reform united to elect him to his present position, to establish in the only way he can that he is not a party to any of the infamous political bargains which others of the Grant party have made with Tweed for his protection. No individual and no party can survive the suspicion of being privy to a combination which tricks justice and thwarts Reform by saving this notorious thief from the State Prison, as it has rescued others in Pennsylvania.

DIGNITY AND MENDACITY. In former days the threat of "naming" a member of the House of Commons exerted a superstitious influence over that traditionloving Assembly. But the Evening Post has invented for us a still more dire and dreadful punishment. It announces its intention not to "name" THE TRIBUNE in future. It does this without warning, without giving us an opportunity for pleading or appeal. So we suppose that is the last of us. We did not know how badly the dear old thing was offended. We have not been as attentive as we ought 'perhaps. We have sometimes answered, a column of maundering in a paragraph of common sense. But the Post should consider that space is more valuable in THE TRIBUNE than it is in the Post, and should Alfred Wilkinson, has yet proved their Protestant corrected it from time to time, but always will learn that their stories have come to

a corner and pouts over it, our duty is performed and our conscience clear.

But, in spite of its sulkiness and its frowardness, we still cherish a sincere affection for it, amendment. We must say one word about its fractious outburst of yesterday. Even while pouting at us and coquettishly refusing to tation of fibbing about us. 1st. It denies that it accused Mr. Greeley of being a Know-Nothing, but admits that it put him in the same category with Mr. Wilson. Now, Mr. Wilson, The Post knows, was initiated a member of that order, took its solemn ooths, went to its conventions, sought and gained office at its hands. It is very naughty of The Post to deny this, knowing it to be true. 2d. It continues its (alas! that we should be compelled to use the word!) dishonest course about the Crédit Mobilier business, denying or ignoring the existence of the letters of Oakes Ames admitting his bribery of Congressmen. It also repeats its false insinuations about the pitiful Carmichael matter; about Mr. Greeley's treasonable sentiments; about Hoadley's absurd invention of the Des Moines Improvement Company. Now we do not expect great intelligence from The Evening Post. That would not be fair. But we have the right to ask common honesty, and that we do not get. The Post knows that Mr. Greeley never was a Know-Nothing and that Mr. Wilson was; that Oakes Ames wrote letters to McComb about using Crédit Mobilier stock to not, and never was, and never said he was, in never bribed a Congressman nor took a bribe himself. Our hope of curing The Poet of its frightful lapses from veracity are not lively. But as long as it keeps on wandering from the truth we shall occasionally scourge it back to the right path, not in anger, but with affectionate severity. We do this out of pure charity, and net because it is of the slightest importance what it thinks or says about the polities of to-day.

the telegraphic messages give us reason to fear, one of the world's most remarkable palaces has virtually ceased to exist. It has not the beauty of architecture and the grace of situation which many others possess. It is a cold, gray mass of granite, as unlovely and unsympathetic as the bare and jagged range of mountains among which it stands. But there is no public building in the world more interesting as a memorial of a time which has now happily passed away. It was reared at a time when the fear of God and the fear of the King were the two absolute and tyrannical sentiments which dominated the Spanish mind. There was for once in history absolute faith and absolute loyalty throughout a great nation. The last spark of municipal independence had been extinguished, in the reign of Charles V., in the blood of the Commeros on the field of Villalar. The last impulse of free thought had perished among the erackling fagots with which Philip II. had annthilated the Reformation in his dominions. To commemorate his triumphs, to provide an abode which should be at once a palace, a hermitage, and a tomb, this human vampire reared on a cheerless plateau of the Guadarrama Mountains this colossal pile, which serves as a monument and cenotaph of reyal and priestly power. No king will ever build such a palace again-no people will ever again cherish a faith so blind as that which reared this Escurial. If it is indeed destroyed, it will probably never be rebuilt. There has not been for many years chough money in the Treasury of Spain for such a purpose. A year or two ago it was announced in the Cortes that the Alhambra threatened ruin. The waters of the Xenil were said to be rapidly undermining the hight upon which this marvel of Saracen architecture stands, and yet the Chamber declined to vote the funds necessary to save it. It is not likely that any greater liberality will be displayed in favor of the ugly and forbidding incubus which lies so heavily on the bosom of the mountain range of Castile. The outery of the press over the loss of its art treasures is not well-founded. There were still there at last dates a few valuable pictures and books, but the bulk of the great collection was long ago transferred ries and the gift chairs of the royal apartments of

If the destruction of the Escurial is as complete as

When we saw in a Baltimore newspaper an article beaded with typographical magnitude, "President dier." we were rejoiced at the reflection that for ones the President had bestowed something outside the Dent-Grant household. It's a wonderful story. One day, in Washington, Grant's hat was blown from his head by a disrespectful or Liberal gale. It would have been totally inconsistent with the Presidential dignity to chase the hat; in fact, such pursuit is inconsistent with anybody's dignity; but a young man from Baltimore who was standing by made tracks for the fugitive beaver, and fairly succeeded in hunting down the absconding headpiece, which he gracefully restored to the Chief Magistrate. This act of kindness made a profound impression upon Dr. Grant, who forthwith appointed the young hatrestorer to a lucrative clerkship. We state the facts for the benefit of office-seekers in general. The Doctor's hat may be blown off again. Let them watch the windy opportunity, and go for it! But let him have a care. Shrewder boys may contrive a furtive knocking off of hats, for the sake of the glory and profit to accrue from their restoration!

It seems like cruelty to deprive The New-York Times of its favorite pastime of asking absurd questions, but we must decline answering any more of its inanities until it has explained-I. Why it suppresses facts about Tweed and invents falsehoods to save him: II. Why it wrote to one member of the Tammany Ring threatening publication of its figures, and when not bought into silence sent proofs of its proposed publications to another in the expectation of an offer to suppress them; III. Why it refused to give the authorities and public information of Tweed's possessions and his efforts to transfer his property; and IV. Its connection with the Union Pacific bribery business. Let it explain these delinquencies by something else than wagers before it sets up to catechise other folks.

John Thomas is consistent only in his inconsistency, and just now labors under a haziness of ideas which reminds one of the peculiar conduct of his great prototype when having full charge of the key to the wine cellar in his master's absence. He argues that Francis Kernan should not be elected because he is a Roman Catholic; and claiming, (falsely, we believe,) to have discovered that Chauncey M. Depew is a Know-Nothing, insists that he should also be defeated because he is opposed to Foman Catholics. Nothing short of balf a dozen Seidlitz powders will restore to healthy action the brain of a man afflicted in this awful manner.

We are not sure but that the best caricaturist who has yet visited our shores passed through New-York and only stopped when he had crossed the Mississippi. Mr. Keppler of St. Louis has recently produced two sketches, one illustrative of the mud campaign now waging by a recreant German against Senator Schurz; and the other giving a cruelly life-like sketch of a Rubinstein concert-both of which are full of brilliant originality and artistic treatment. He has ideas and knows how to draw, a combination so rare as to be comparatively unknown.

The Grant papers complain that only one man,

ASPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

PAUL PRYS IN JOURNALISM. THE TRIBUNE has lately had occasion ty complain of the impertinence justly censured by The Journal of Commerce in the following extract. Paul Prys and key-hole inspectors who hope to flud cyldence of the declining property of THE TRIBURS would find small comfort in seeing the exact size of any one of its editions. Perhaps about the most discouraging thing conceivable for a Grant man now-a-days, would be to have him take his stand at the press-room foor in Tun TRIBUNE office, and watch the three great Hoe presses beginning early on Wednesday morning to run off from their 24 cylinders the weekly edition, and the carts in Spruce-at., hauling load after load away to the Post the disconsolate man found that all this work war-only for the last side of the WEERLY, as much time having of his discontent would be full. But hear The Journal

of Commerce:

We notice with regret, bowever, more of one species of impertinenes and indecency this year than formerly. There should be enough couriesy between journalists to check them from important medding with the accrets of each other's counting rooms. It is no basiness of as editor to spy out the circulation and advertising support and financial condition of a rival paper. There is something inexpressibly Faul Pryish in this, and one's foot naturally vitrates with an impulse to kick such an intruder. It statements used on this key-hole evidence were worthy of belief, it is still an inexcusable indecency to print them. But in Bearly all instances—we may safely say all—figures given in a paper professing to show that the circulation of another journal instance, aff, are merely hearsay reports, and asselves, wanton fabrications. The same malignantingenoity that invent accusations against respectable candidates, congenially fabriles the state of a lival's subscription list, and tries to in me its reputation as a advertishing medium. We do not imprint that such efforts do much real harm in that direction to the paper assailed—for nothing is more permanent than the business connection of a journal with people who know and esteem it at its but value—but the moti of making such envious and unfounded comments upon a netheror is excerable. We hope some day to see such ignoide tactics banished from great cities to the Lattic Fedingtons where they belong.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND AN HONEST ACT. The drollest thing in Grant politics now-

adays is the charge that Mr. Hassaureck must have sold himself to the Greeley side. The only proof they give of it is that the Grant side tried to buy him, raised an enormous sum for the purpose, and got subbed for their pains. These people really seem incapable of comprehending any other than a mercenary act. If they will them understand the reason of Mr. Hassaurek's declaration. His German people were coming out for Greeley. He had been a conspicuous leader amoug them, but they were not waiting for leaders. By prompt work he could regain his place in the van; by standing still he might get run over. So after long hesitation, Mr. Hassaurek, like the wise man be is, came out on the comprehending the case, still keep on shooting that they annot understand it, because they tried to buy him offered him an enermous price, and, after all, had the door slammed in their faces. After the Pennsylvania election, they will know that it is possible to carry their barefaced corruption far enough to shock a great many people besides Mr Hassaurek.

CIRCUMSTANCES: AND ADAMS.

This is the irreverent way in which The Springfield Republican deals with Mr. Charles Francis dams, jr., and his disgust with the Cincipenti nomination:

nation:

Because of the disappointed vanity and the extra hungs, and their result in the nomination, Mr. Charles Francis Arlans, ir., thinks the Charlmant movement oscience a species of "political cant and chicaners," which needs to be rebuiked, and be consequently voted for Gen, Grant. Had Mr. Charles Francis Adams, sr., been nominated at Charlmant, the speech which Mr. Charles Francis Adams, fr., made at Quincy, last nig-t, would never have been aftered; and his present more nation at the presence of Mr. Kenben E. Fenton (a ho was not present when the nomination was made or Getermino). Mr. Andrew McChire (who, by the way, voted for Adams's nomination with the infjority of his delegation) and Goy. Warnoth (who also, we believe, supported Mr. Adams on one or nore ballots) at Chiefmant, never would have found expression; he want have been laboring most cordularly with them, and with the leaders of the Democratic party, in endeavoring to secure the election of his father to the Presidency.

GRANT AND GOLLADAY.

In the IIId Congress District of Kentucky, Grant and Golladay are running together. Mr. Golladay is J. S. of that ilk, well known to the general public as the Congressman who resigned his sent to escape an in vestigation into his sale of a cadetship which was in his gift. He wants to go to Congress again. He claims to be the Grant-Democratic candidate in his district, the Grant Republicans having tacitly indorsed him by reagainst him. Mr. Golladay has printed an address to avows his preference to Grant, and then adds, that if there is anything had about this Administration, Mr. Greeley has approved it. In a burst of fervor he ex-

"Even the Santo Demingo iniquity of Grant, as the med by Samner, has been indersed by Mr. Greeley. chained by Sumner, has been independ by Mr. Graeley. He has applorized for none of this, has recanted nothing, promises nothing. Where, there, is he better than Grant?

know, that neither Mr. Greeley nor THE TRIBUNG ever indersed the Santo Demingo scheme, per favored it in any particular. It suits this cadetship peduler to ge about the country retailing falsehoods; and this one is so easily pict, the occasion to expose it cannot be

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT FOR GRANT.

Pat Carroll of Eighty-second-st. and Thirdave, is President of a local Grant club. He is the man who, while serving as Controller Connolly's Superintene ent of Public Markets, levied blackmail on the market men, took their cabbages, and bacon, and polatoes as free gifts for his master, the Controller, and then, when the people kicked both out of office, was guilty of the ingratitude of bringing a suit against Councily to recover the value of his market presents. Since the sudden con version of Yerkes, this is the most notorious accession to the Grant ranks. The distinguished roll now stands Hartranft, Yerkes, Tweed, O'Brien, and Pat Carroll For this class of gentry there appears to be a sort of natural attraction to the party of "Addition, Division and Silence," which ought to warn wardens of State prisons everywhere to look well to the fastenings of

O'BRIEN'S MEN FOR GRANT.

It is vain for the Grant organs and orators to declaim against Tammany corruption while they are bestly scheming withithe broken fragments of the Ring. With one hand they profess to menace the O'Brien gang. and with the other they draw these rascals closer. This thin disguise will not be kept up much longer. The Grant men are about ready to avow their combination and defy public opinion. It is notorious that the Administration managers are in daily consultation with O'Brien, and that ex-Collector Murphy is the man who is assisting in the manipulation of this unsavory ele-ment of the old Tammany crowd. In addition to other evidence from undoubted sources, we print the following letter from a New-Yorker, now temporarily resident in Boston, to a friend in the city, omitting the name of the writer and his correspondent:

the writer and his correspondent:

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28, 1872.

My Dear G.: I would have liked to have seen you once more to tell you that Thursday afternoon. I saw a man named Mike Daley, formerly aclerk in Mayor Hall's office, and who is now an O'Brica man. He says they are going for Grant to a man, and are to be well paid for it. He was then at Metropolitan Hotel with congenial associates getting money. Daley thought me a Grant man, and of course talked freely. You may depend upon it they have bought on the old Ring elements, and will use the repeaters to necomplish their purposes. I know not what to suggest in order to counteract their arms, but begin to wish I could be shere to help you.

Truly yours,

Forewarned is forearmed. Our friends know now with whom they have to contend. The corrupt practices of the King, and the brutal rowdylsm of the strikers who rally at the blast of O'Brien, the ex-convict, witl be used to prevent a fair election in this city. Grant's Own is bragging of its easy victory in advance.

A SAMPLE BRICK.

California politicians are still wrestling with the Chinese laber quertion, which has been sevived for this campaign. The Alla California, commenting on the fact that the Labor party of that State bad asked for Mr. Greeley's views on Chinese immigration, said they could be found in The Tribune, and then added, as follows;
Greeley even insinuated that a very large Chinese immigration is just the thing that California wants at the present time. Here are his words; "If there is one thing more than another which promises great things for the trade and commerce of California, it is the maintenance of amicable and close connections with China."
What more, we say, is there needed to assure the Libor party of California that, if elected, old monest Horace will carry out faithfully the policy in favor of Chinese immigration, and "with maintain amicable and close connections with China."

The quotation from The Tribunes is explicitly assured to the connections with China. be found in THE TRIBUNE, and then added, as follows;

The quotation from THE TRIBUNE is probably correct, not expect so much as it gives us. We have Order story a foolish fabrication. By and by they so far as the commercial question is concerned; but the corrected it from time to time, but always will learn that their stories have come to deserve apecial meanness of this kind of discussion consists in I the fact that the very newspaper which hopes to make